The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864. Established 1846

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Retaliation as a Democratic Creed—A Letter from Vallandigham.

The Peace-Democracy, in utter violation of their avowed principles, are advocating the doctrine of retaliation by mob law.—Peace Democracy evidently means peace with the traitors but internecine war at home. It is in accordance with the Ex-President Pierce programme before the war, in which he laid down that our northern streets would run with blood in case of a war with the South. Disappointment has followed all the Democratic predictions of the rebels making the Free States the scene of strife, and to make their prediction good, the Pierce-Vallandigham Democracy have evidently determined to create a civil war. This is to be inaugurated under the term retaliation. We have noticed the passage of resolutions in sundry Democratic Conventions recommending the Democracy to arm and visit by mob law vengeance upon the Union population of the land in retaliation for any outbreak of indignant and indiscreet soldiers. Vallandigham has sounded this cry of retaliation in a letter written to the Dayton *Empire* proprietors, subsequent to the outrage perpetrated upon that office by some returned veterans. That great unhung has finally taken leave of his usual cold blooded discretion, and openly advocates the adoption of mob law, as follows:

WINDSOR, C. W., March 7, 1864.

Hubbard & Brothers, Dayton, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: I read several days ago the telegraphic announcement of the 'riddling' of the *Empire* office by 'furloughed soldiers,' I offer you no sympathy, for that will avail nothing now or hereafter. I do express to you my profound regret that you were not prepared to inflict on the spot, and in the midst of the assault, the complete punishment which the assailants deserved, but am gratified to learn that some of them did soon after receive their deserts. But these cowardly acts cannot always be guarded against and they do not primarily come from the 'soldiers.' There is, therefore, but one remedy for past and preventive of future injuries, and that is instant, summary, and ample reprisals upon the persons and property of the men at home, who by language and conduct, are always inciting to these outrages.

No legal or military punishment is ever inflicted upon the immediate instruments. Retaliation, therefore, is the only and rightful remedy in times like these. I speak advisedly, and recommend it in all cases hereafter. It is of no avail to announce the falsehood that "both parties condemn it," *after* the destruction has been consumated. The time has gone by for obedience without protection. I speak decided language, but the continual recurrence of these outrages—frequently attended with murder, and always without redress—demands it. They *must* be stopped, let the consequences be what they may. Reprisals in such cases are now the only way left for a return to law and order. Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

General Grant's Battles.

The names of the following battles in which General Grant has been engaged in his lifetime, are engraved on the sword recently presented to him by the citizens of Joe Daviess county, Illinois:—

Palo Alto—May 8, 1846.
Resaca de la Palma—May 29, 1846.
Monterey—Sept. 12, 20, 21, 1846.
Vera Cruz, siege—March 7 to 27. 1847.
Cerro Gordo—April 18, 1847.
San Antonio—Aug. 20, 1847.
Cherubusco—Aug. 20, 1847.
Molino del Rey—Sept. 8, 1847.
Chapultepec—Sept. 13, 1847.
Ganta San Cosmo—Sept. 14, 1847.
City of Mexico—Sept. 14, 1847.
Belmont—Nov. 3, 1861.
Fort Henry—Feb. 6, 1862.
Fort Donelson—Feb. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1862.
Shiloh—April 6 and 7, 1862.
Corinth, siege—April 22 to May 30, 1862.
Iuka—Sept. 19, 1862.
Hatchie—Oct. 5, 1862.
Corinth—Oct. 3 and 4, 1862.
Tallahatchie—Dec. 1, 1863.
Fort Gibson—May 1, 1863.
Raymond—May 12. 1863.
Jackson—May 14, 1863.
Champoin Hills—May 16, 1863.
Black River Bridge—May 7, 1863.
Vicksburg—July 4. 1863.
Chatananooga—Nov. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1863.

In all twenty-seven battles.

SLAVERY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The two following anecdotes from Mr. Parton's forthcoming book, on Gen. Butler's government in New Orleans have a painful interest as recent and authentic records by eye witnesses of the shames which a kind God is wiping away from our nation.

The old gentleman who thought a man could do what he liked with his own servant.

A lieutenant searched a certain house in New Orleans, in which Confederate arms were reported to be concealed.—Arms and tents were found stowed in the garret, which were removed to the grand repository of contraband articles, the Custom-House. A gentleman of venerable aspect, with long white hair, and a form bent with premature old age, was the occupant of the house from which the arms and tents were taken.

In the twilight of an evening soon after the search, the most fearful screams were heard proceeding from the yard of the house, as if a human being was suffering there the utmost that a mortal can endure of agony. A sentinel, who was pacing his beat near by, ran into the yard, where he beheld a hideous spectacle. A young mulatto girl was stretched upon the ground on her face, her feet tied to a stake, her hands held by a black man, her back uncovered from neck to heels. The venerable old gentleman with the flowing white hair was *seated* in an arm-chair by the side of the girl, at a distance convenient for his purpose. He held in his hand a powerful horse-whip, with which he was lashing the delicate and sensitive flesh of the young girl. Her back was covered with blood. Every stroke of the infernal instrument of torture tore up her flesh in long dark ridges. The soldier aghast at the sight, rushed to the guard-house, and reported what he had seen to his sergeant, and the sergeant ran to headquarters and told the general. General Butler sent him flying back to stop the old miscreant, and ordered him to bring the torturer and his victim to headquarters the next morning.

The sergeant hurried back and rescued the girl from the lash.

About nine the same evening the sergeant came again to headquarters, breathless, reporting that they were torturing the girl again, as the most heart rending shrieks were heard coming from an upper-room of the house. General Butler ordered him to arrest all the inmates of the house, and keep them in the guard house all night, and bring them before him in the morning. On returning to the house, the sergeant found that the second outcry was caused by washing the lacerated back of the poor girl with strong brine. They do this at the South on the pretence that it causes the wounds of the lash to heal more quickly and with less pain. The real object is to make them heal without such scars as would lessen the value of the slave at the auction block. It is said really to have that effect; and the operation has the further charm of being more exquisitely painful than the punishment itself, since the flooding of the back with brine revives the dull sensitiveness of the nerves, calls back the dead agony to life, renews, in one instant, the anguish of each severe stroke, and that anguish intensified. The whole extent of the sufferer's back is one biting, burning, piercing, maddening pain.

In the morning, the hoary wretch and his tortured slave were brought to the general's office. The upper part of her dress was opened. It was a hideous and horrible sight.

"What have you to say, sir?" said Gen. Butler to the old man.

He said the girl had given information respecting the arms and tents in his garret, and she was going to run away.

"It is false, sir," said the general, "so far as the information is concerned. We had our information from another source. What was the cause of the second outcry?"

The old man said he did not know.—The general asked the girl. She said it was master washing her with brine.

"Is this so?" asked the general.

"Yes."

"You d—d old rascal! What could tempt you to treat a human being so?"

"She is my servant, and I suppose I may do what I like with her. I washed her to relieve her from pain."

"To *relieve* her? Well, I shall commit you to Fort Jackson."

"General, I am a native of South Carlina; my health is infirm. It will kill me."

"I can't help that. And see that you behave well, or you shall have precisely the same punishment that you have given this poor girl, and to relieve your pain you shall be washed down with brine."

Tho old native of South Carolina went to Fort Jackson, where, I am happy to be able to state, he died in a month. Gen. Butler gave the girl her freedom, and assigned her a sum of money sufficient to set her up in some little business, such as colored girls carry on in New Orleans.

The 'High-toned' Mr. Landry and his Slave Daughter.

One Sunday morning, while General Butler was seated at the breakfast table, Major Strong, a gentleman who was not given to undue emotion, rushed into the room, pale with rage and horror:

"General," he exclaimed, "there is the most damnable thing out here!"

The General followed him to the office. There he found the staff assembled, standing round a woman, gazing upon her with flashing eyes, their countenances betraying mingled pity and fury. The servants of the house were crowded about the doors of the room. The woman who was the object of so much attention was nearly white, aged about twenty-seven. Her face showed at the first glance that she was one of those unfortunate creatures whom *some* savages regard with a kind of religious awe, and whom civilized beings are accustomed to consider peculiarly entitled to tenderness and forbearance. She was simple minded. Not absolutely an idiot, but imbecile, vacant, half-silly.

'Look, here, general," said Maj. Strong, as he opened the dress of this poor creature.

Her back was cut to pieces with the infernal cowhide. It was all black and red—red where the infernal instrument of torture had broken the skin, black where it had not. To convey an idea of its appearance, Major Strong used to say that it resembled a very rare beefsteak, with the black marks of the gridiron across it.

No one ever saw General Butler so profoundly moved as he was while gazing upon this pitiable spectacle.

"Who did this?" he asked the girl.

"Master," she replyed.

"Who is your master?"

"Mr. Landry."

Landry was a respecable merchant living near headquarters, not unknown to the members of the staff.

"What did he do it for," asked the general.

"I went out after the clothes from the wash," said she, "and I stayed out late. When I came home master kicked me and said he would teach me to run away."

"Orderly go to Landry's house and bring him before me."

In a few minutes, Landry entered the office—a spare, tall, gentlemanlike person of fifty-five.

"Mr. Landry," said the general, "this is infamous. This girl is evidently simple. It is the awfulest spectacle I ever beheld in my life."

At this moment Major Strong whispered in the general's ear a piece of information which caused him to compare the faces of the master and the slave. The resemblance between them was striking.

"Is this woman your daughter?" asked the general.

"There are reports to that effect," said Landry.

The insolent nonchalence of the man, as he replied to the last question, so inflamed the rage of all who witnessed it, that it needed but a wink from the general to have set a dozen infuriated men at his throat. The general merely said,

"I am answered, sir."

The general, for once seemed deprived of his power to judge with promptness.—"He remained for some time," says an eye-witness, "apparently lost in abstraction. I shall never forget the singular expresion on his face.

"I had been accustomed to see him in a storm of passion at any instant of oppression or flagrant injustice: but on this occasion he was too deeply affected to obtain relief in the usual way.

"His whole air was one of dejection, almost listlessness; his indignation too intense, and his anger too stern, to find expression even in his countanance.

"Never have I seen that peculiar look but on three or four occasions similar to the one I am narrating, when I knew he was pondering upon the baleful curse that had cast its withering blight upon all around, until the manhood and humanity were crushed out of the people, and outrages such as the above was looked upon with complacency, and the perpretrators treated as respected and worthy citizens and that he was realizing the great truth that, however man might endeavor to guide this war to the advamtage of a favorite idea or sagacious policy, the Almighty was directing it surely and steadily for the purification of our country from this greatest of national sins.

"After sitting in the mood which I have described, the General again turned to the prisoners, and said, in quiet, subdued tone of voice.

"Mr. Landry, I dare not trust myself to decide to-day what punishment would be meet for your offense, for I am in that state of mind that I fear I might exceed the strict demands of justice. I shall, therefore, put you under guard for the present, until I conclude upon your sentence

The next day came troops of Landry's friends to tell the general what an honorable, what a "high toned," what an amiable gentleman Mr. Landry was, and how highly he was respected by all who knew him. They said that he had his losses, the war had half ruined him; his friends had observed that he had been irritable of late, poor man; and, no doubt, he had struck his daughter harder than he intended. His wife and his other children came to plead for him in the way of argument.

General Butler decided the case thus. Landry should give his daughter her freedom, and settle upon her a thousand dollars.

Being in mortal terror of Fort Jackson, he gladly complied with these terms.—The poor girl went forth that day a free woman, and a trustee was appointed to administer her little fortune and see that no further harm befell her.

It was a light penalty for such a crime. I wish the General had treated the case *a la* Wellington—rung for three poles and a rope, and had the wretch hanged, that Sunday morning, in the nearest public square. God and man would have applauded the deed, and there would have been no more woman-whiping in New Orleans while the flag of the United States floated over the Custom House.

Romantic History and Death of a Brooklyn Girl.

It is now about a year since a young lady, nineteen years of age, residing in Willoughby street, Brooklyn, beautiful, educated and refined, became possessed of a singular monomania. She had taken a great interest in the progress of the war, read with the greatest avidity all the accounts in the newspapers of battles sieges, "'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach," and could think and talk of nothing but glorious war. Soon her actions showed that, in this particular at least, her brain had been turned with military enthuasm, she announced to her astonished and griefstricked family, that she was a second and modern Joan of Arc, called by Providence to lead our armies to certain victory in this great civil contest. Her friends, who are wealthy and highly respectable, in vain tried to combat her delusion. Medical advice was called in, and a change of scene was recommended by the family physician. In conformity with his counsel, the young lady was removed to Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan. Why she was taken to so great a distance is not known, but it is surmised that her family had near relatives in that vicinity. Her mania, however, continued to increase until it was found necessary to confine her to her apartment. She, however, succeeded in making her escape, repaired to Detroit in male clothes and joined the drum corps of a Michigan regiment, her sex being known only to herself. Her regiment was sent to the Army of the Cumberland, and the girl continued to do her duty as drummer-boy, though how she survived the hardships of the Kentucky campaign, where strong men fell in numbers, must forever remain an inscrutable mystery.

The regiment to which she was attached had a place in the division of the gallant Van Cleve, and during the bloody battle of Lookout Mountain, the fair girl fell, pierced in the left side by a Minnie ball, and when borne to the surgeon's tent her sex was discovered. She was told by the surgeon that her wound was mortal, and he advised her to give her name that her family might be informed of her fate. This she finally, though reluctantly consented to do and the colonel of the regiment, although suffering himself from a painful wound, became interested in her behalf, and prevailed her to let him send a dispatch to her father. This she dictated in the following manner:

"Mr. ——, No. — Willougby St., Brooklyn.

"Forgive your dying daughter. I have but a few moments to live. My native soil drinks my blood. I expected to deliver my country, but the fates would not have it so. I am content to die. Pray, Pa; forgive me. Tell Ma to kiss my daguerreotype. EMILY.

"P. S.—Give my gold watch to little Eph." (The youngest brother of the dying girl.)

The poor girl was buried on the field on which she fell in the service of her country, which she fondly hoped to save.—*Brooklyn Daily Times.*

A Gallant Female Soldier.

Doctor Mary E. Walker, who is well known to many of our citizens, writes us from Chattanooga an account of a singular case of female martial spirit and patriotic devotion to the flag.

Frances Hook's parents died when she was only three years old, and left her, with a brother, in Chicago, Illinois. Soon after the war commenced, she and her brother enlisted in the 65th "Home Guards," Frances assuming the name of "Frank Miller." She served three months and was mustered out, without the slightest suspicion of her sex having arisen. She then enlisted in the 90th Illinois, and was taken prisoner in a battle near Chattanooga. She attempted to escape and was shot through the calf of one of her limbs, while said limbs were doing their duty in the attempt. The Rebels searched her person for papers and discovered her sex. The rascals respected her as a woman, and gave her a separate room while in prison at Atlanta, Georgia.

During her captivity she received a letter from Jeff. Davis, offering her a Lieutenant's commission if she would enlist in their army. She had no home and no relatives, but she said she preferred to fight as a private soldier for the stars and stripes rather than be honored with a commission from the Rebs. About two weeks ago she was exchanged. The insurgents tried to extort from her a promise that she would go home, and not enter the service again. "Go home!" said she; "my only brother was killed at Pittsburg Landing, and I have no home—no friends!"

Dr. Walker describes Frank as of about medium height, with dark hazel eyes, dark brown hair, rounded features, and feminine voice and appearance. Dr. W. is well versed in human natures, as well as anatomy, and she believes that justice to the young woman in question requires that she should be commissioned a Lieutenant in the army.—*Washington Republican.*

Dog Meat for Union Prisoners.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 28th ultimo, contains the following:

"WARNING TO DOGS.—According to the statement of 'A Citizen,' who writes us on the subject, Belle Isle, the depot of the Yankee Prisoners in Richmond, is unhealthy for dogs—especially well-conditioned dogs. 'The Yankees eat them,' and this our correspondent knows from facts that have come within his knowledge. Several gentlemen on that 'lone, barren isle' have lost, recently, their favorite heel companions, and our correspondent affirms that it is well known to the guards that the Yankees caught, eat and fricasseed and *eat* them! And that, moreover, the Yankees have begged some citizens to *'let them have their dogs to eat!* Horrible! We are advised, if we doubt the statement of our correspondent, to visit the island and take a dog along and we will come away alone and convinced.

"All that we have to append to this dog story is, that we never did admire Yankee taste in anything; but if they prefer a stake of canine meat to the rations of beef, bread potatoes and soup furnished them from the Commissary Department by the prison official, it is to their liking, not ours. Some animals of a carniverous nature rather like the flesh of another animal of a like nature. In the above case it is 'dog eat dog,' perhaps."

Despite the brutal buffoonery of the writer of this characteristic article, one thing is very clearly proved by it, to wit: that the story of the semi-starvation of the Union prisoners at Richmond are true. We know something of "Yankee tastes," and we know that Yankees will not eat dogs if they can procure sufficient "beef, bread, potatoes and soup" to support life. The rebel editor has let out more than he designed letting out in the above article, and he also proved that men cruel enough to starve prisoners of war can also be mean enough to scoff and mock at the sufferings of their victims.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A Scout's Exploit.

A letter from Port Hudson says: "One of our scouts, Philbrick, of the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, recently rode out alone within the enemy's lines, and captured a rebel colonel, with the audacity that deserves special notice. Colonel Bradford was visiting his affiance, at a plantation house four miles from Jackson, where he supposed himself entirely safe, for the rebel pickets were within call. Philbrick, late at night, stole into the negro quarters, and learned from the slaves, who are always our friends, all that he wished to know. Quietly fastening his horse, he crept to the front door, burst it open, and pistol in hand, astonished the assembled party with the sight of a Union soldier on the rampage. The scout thundered out his orders to an imaginary company through the back window, kicked over the whist table, smashing the goblets and a bottle of 'Widow Cliunot,' that had probably paid recent duty at Baton Rouge, disarmed the colonel, and took both him and his servant prisoners, mounted them on their own horses, and brought them off amid the tears and lamentations of the 'affianced' and her friends. Through by-roads the unlucky colonel was brought safely to camp, and is now on his way to Virginia with a letter of introduction to General Butler. The Prisoner nearly ground up a fine set of natural teeth, when he learned that his capture had been effected by a single soldier, armed no better than himself."

COPPERHEAD POETRY.

[We give below a specimen of Copperhead Poetry, taken from the New York Day Book, and published in nearly all the Copperhead prints in the country. Papers claiming to be Democratic and loyal have published it with their endorsement that it is "right good." We ask our loyal friends, in all candor, if the miserable wretches who publish and approve a production of this kind should not be hung as traitors to the Government that protects them:]

Song of Greenbacks.

Sing a song of greenbacks,
A pocket full of trash,
Over head and ears in debt,
And out of ready cash;
Heaps of tax collectors,
As busy as a bee;
Aint we in a pretty fix
With gold at fifty three.

Abe in the White House
Proclamation printing;
Meade on the Rapidan
Afraid to do the fighting;
Seward in the Cabinet
Surrounded by his spies;
Halleck with the telegraph
Busy forging lies;

Chase in the Treasury
Making worthless notes;
Curtin at Harrisburg
Making shoddy coats;
Gilmore at Charleston
Lost in a fog;
Forney under Abe's chair
Barking like a dog;

Schenck down at Baltimore
Doing dirty work;
Butler at Norfolk
As savage as a Turk;
Sprague in Rhode Island
Eating apple sass;
Everett at Gettysburg
Talking like an ass;

Banks out in Texas
Trying to cut a figure;
Beecher in Brooklyn
Howling for the nigger;
Lots of Abolitionists
Kicking up a yell;
In comes Parson Brownlow
And sends all to hell;

Burnside at Knoxville
In a kind of 'fix'
Dahlgren at Sumter
Pounding at the bricks;
Grant at Chattanooga
Trying Bragg to thrash;
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash?

Editing a Paper.

Editing a paper now is very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If it contains too little, they won't have it.

If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter.

If the type is small, people can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head.

If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notices we are censured for being partial.

If we do not all hands say we are greedy.

If we insert an article, which pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their, wishes, the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect.

If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperateley wicked.

If we speak well af any act of the President folks say we dare not do otherwise.

If we censure, they call us a traitor.

If we remain in the office and attend to business folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to business.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

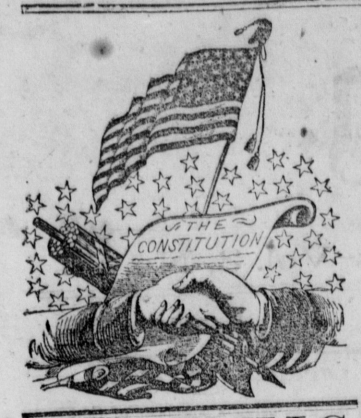
If we do pay promptly they say we stole the money.

If we wear poor clothes they say business is poor.

If we wear good ones they say we are a spendthrift.

Now what is a poor fellow to do?

NEW AND OLD.—We generaly prefer new articles to old ones—the new-mades to the old maids.



THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

The Bounty Bill.

Both branches of the Legislature on Wednesday agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the general Bounty Bill. This settles the vexed question, and the prompt action of the Legislature, at this critical juncture of our affairs, will be hailed with unqualified satisfaction. The poll tax is fixed at one dollar on each taxable, and the bonds authorized to be issued are to be exempt from taxation. The bill only needs the signature of the Governor, who is now absent from Harrisburg, to become a law.

ARKANSAS has returned to the Union, a free State. She will soon be followed by Louisiana and Maryland, and other States will come in due time. Tennessee is preparing to rid herself of slavery, and will probably be the next State to resume her place, and once more let her voice be heard in the councils of the Nation. It is as much as the rebels can do to keep North Carolina from breaking loose from them, and when she does slavery will break loose from her. Louis Napoleon said, "the Empire is peace." With far more truth can it be said, "the Union is Freedom." For wherever the rebels are driven out slavery goes with them, and thus it will be to the end. What more can we ask?

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from New Orleans, says that in that city a few months ago it was difficult to find a negro who could read or write, but now nineteen hundred children are reading in the day schools, which they attend. How long will it take the risen sun of freedom, education and religion to dispel the darkness of slavery and treason?

Amendments.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, allowing soldiers to vote, passed the Senate by the following vote:

IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Benj. Champneys, Lancaster.
George Connel, Philadelphia.
John M. Dunlap, Lancaster.
David Fleming, Dauphin.
J. L. Graham, Allegheny.
Thomas Hoge, Venango.
G. W. Householder, Bedford.
Henry Johnson, Lycoming.
Wm. Kinsey, Bucks.
M. B. Lowrie, Erie.
C. C. M'Candless, Butler.
Jer. Nichols, Philadelphia.
Jacob Ridgway, Philadelphia.
Thomas St. Clair, Indiana.
Wm. J. Turrell, Susquehanna.
S. F. Wilson, Tioga.
W. Worthington, Chester.
John P. Penny, Allegheny.

AGAINST ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

H. B. Beardslee, Wayne.
C. M. Donovan, Philadhlphia.
John Latta, Westmoreland.
J B Stark, Luzerne.
David Montgomery, Northumberland.
J C Smith, Montgomery.
W A Wallace, Clearfield.

SENATORS PRESENT BUT DID NOT VOTE.

Geo H Bucher, Cumberland.
Hiester Clymer, Berks.
A Hiestand Glatz, York.
Wm Hopkins, Washington.
C L Lamberton, Clarion.
Bernherd Reilley, Schuykill.
Wm M'Sherry, Adams.
G W Stein, Northamton.

The first eighteen are all Republicans except Mr. Kinsey, of Bucks, who is the only Democrat who voted in favor of the soldiers. Those voting NAY, or DODGING, are ALL Democrats.

PARSON BROWNLOW, in his Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, says of the Tennessee aristocracy:

Through the mercy of God, and firmness of Mr. Lincoln and the madness of the Confederacy, we are all about to find a common level, where we can at least boast that the Lord is the maker of us all. He has not hitherto been the maker of us all, but the times are changing! It will require lamps and gaslights in the daytime to find the aristocracy of this town."

Bravery of a Colored Regiment.

The following letter was received in Boston, a short time since, by a gentleman who is well acquainted with the Colonel of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Volunteers:

"JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 23, 1864.

* * * "We have had a fight, a licking and a foot-race. We marched one hundred and ten miles in one hundred and eight hours, and in that time had a three hours' fight. Our regiment lost one man in every five—going in five hundred strong, and losing one hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Our whole force was about five thousand, and whole loss will exceed one thousand—we cannot get the exact figures yet. When we returned to Jacksonville we were all crippled from severe marching.

"Before going into battle, the 54th Massachusetts Colored Volunteers were doublequicked for a mile, and as they went in, Gen. Seymour said to Col. Hallowell, 'the day is lost; you must go in and save the corps.' We did go in, and did save it; checked the enemy, held the field, and were the very last to leave. We covered the retreat.

The enemy were in strong force—strong enough to have demolished the whole lot of us."

Since the Government has employed negro troops in her armies, we have yet to hear of the first case of demoralization at a battle, want of bravery or courage, or want of discipline when under heavy fire. All honor to the negro troops, who will eventually fight themselves into a reputation as well as into the heart of the Confederacy.

THE CALL FOR 200,000 MEN.

Quotas of the Various States.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The following is the statement fixing the quota of the several States for the President's call of 200,000 men of March 14th, 1864, with all credits deducted from or deficiency added thereto, excepting veteran volunteers, to March 1st, 1864:

Maine's quota under call for 200,000, March 14, 1864, 4,721; number to be credited, none; deficences to be charged, 1,920; balance to be furnished, 6,641.

New Hampshire's quota, 2,588; credit, 160; deficency none; balance, 2,428.

Mssachusett's quota, 10,639; credit none; deficiency, 9,953; balance 20,592.

Vermont's quota, 2,300; credit, 2,130, deficiency none; balance,170.

Rhode Island's quota, 1,688; credit, 525; dificiency none; balance 863.

Conneticut's quota, 3,168; credit, 594; deficiency none; balance, 2,574.

New York's quota, 32,794; credit and deficiency, none; note, not yet completed. Balance, 59,230.

New Jersey's quota, 6,705; credit none; deficiency,7,520. Balance, 14,224.

Pennsylvaia's quota, 26,302; credit and deficiency, none; note, not yet completed. Balance, 74,127.

Delaware's quota 985; credit none; deficiency, 691. Balance, 1,676.

Maryland's quota 4,317, credit none; deficiency 17,411, balance 21,728.

West Virginia's quota 2,051, credit none; deficiency 1,139,balance 3,190.

District of Columbia's quota 1,702, credit none; deficiency 3,153, balance 40,855.

Ohio's quota 20, 595, credit none; deficiency 18,628, balance 39,223.

Indiana's quota 1,300, credit 9,939; deficiency none, balance 3,069.

Illinois' quota 18,524, credit 30,960.

Michigan's quota 7,821; credit 634, deficiency, none; balance, 7,187.

Wisconson's quota, 7,941; balance, 1,540.

Minnesota's quota 2,180; balance 5,437.

Iowa's quota, 6,439; credit none; deficiency 6,701; balance, 13,140

Missouri's quota, 3,925; credit, none; defidiency, 4,962; balance, 8,887.

Kentucky's quota, 5,787; credit, none; deficiency, 9,683; balance, 15,472

Kansas's queta, 1,409; credit, none, deficiency, 1,118; balance 2,595.

New Hampshire Copperheadism.

The kind of Copperheadism which was squelched in New Hampshire on the 15th, may be inferred from the following speech, delivered by one of the leading "Democratic" politicians, J. D. Murphy, at Newington N. H., Jan. 22d:

"The Democrats have submitted to the despotic sway of Abe Lincoln for three years, thinking it better to endure wrong for a short time than to risk all by a last appeal to arms. But now the time is coming when we can change our rules. Rather than submit four years longer to Abe Lincoln, and be overrun by the hordes of his hireling soldiery let us ring out the cry of old, "To your tents, O Israel!" Democrats should arm and organize into drill clubs, companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, for these blood-thirsty Abolitionist and shoddyte thieves and traitors are a wind broken, spavined, dyspeptic race, and one regiment of Democrats could whip three of them. Our armies have accomplished nothing; the Army of the Potomac is a grand pic-nic excursion, eating up the substance of the nation, and coming home to vote down the liberties of the people and render our elections a farce and mockery to the world."

ADVANCE IN IRON.—It will be perceived, by refering to our commercial columns this morning, that there has been an advance in the price of iron in this market of ten dollars on a ton.—*Pitts. Com.* 24th.

A Bold and Successful Enterprise.

The Prvoidence *Journal* publishes the following account af a daring deed recently performed by Lieutenant Cushing, commanding the gunboat Monticello, off Wilmington. The account is given by an officer of the blockading fleet, and is corroberated by the Southern papers. Lieutenant Cushing has distinguished himself on several occasions, and received the command of the Monticello for his services in the Nausemond river. The writer says:

He has just performed a feat of daring hardly equalled since the war began, and very much resembling the Barton and Prescott affair in our bay. He pulled into the river with two boats, past Fort Caswell, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above, as if from Willmington. He passed within ten yards of a sentry on post on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landing near some salt works. Cushing crept up on hands and knees to the fire and captured two darkeys, who agreed to act as guides. He then landed again at the town, and with a seaman, an officer, and guides, went directly to the General's house. On the opposite side of the street were barracks, containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs, and found that the General was not at home. The officer below then told him to come down, as a row was going on. He hastened down and found that an officer had left the house in his shirt, and taken to the woods in the rear of the town.

Another officer stood with a chair in the corner of the room. Cushing closed with him, threw him down, and put a revolver to his head. The fellow became tranquil. Cushing struck a light and told the officer to dress. He did so, and they took him to the boat and escaped clear. Now the point where, to my mind, nerve of the tiptopmost order was displayed, was in getting the officer dressed and waiting for him to do so, when they were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant-General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army about their ears. Luckily, he had fled to the woods without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yankees were in possession. The General made it a habit to sleep in that house every Monday night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learned this from the blockade-runner Mary Anna. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be dangerous. Cushing afterward learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraphed to the forts, he was passing them in the darkness.

The officer captured was Captain Kelly, chief engineer of the military works about Wilmington.

What General Grant Says.

We are indebted to the politeness of Hon. Eben Newton, Senator from the 23d District, for much interesting and valuable information touching Gen. Grant's views in relation to the recent military movements. Senator Newton has an old and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Grant's father and family, and joined the General in his recent visit to his father at Covington.

Mr. Newton having alluded to his appointment as Lieutenant-General, Grant remarked that while it lessened his labors it greatly increased his responsibilities; saying, at the same time, "well, I am ready for them."

Gen. Grant said he was going direct to Nashville, and would return thence to Washington next week, intending to pass through Columbus next Monday—that he would go direct to the Army of the Potomac; and when there, he would, *at least*, be within *ten miles* (!) of Lee's army—that he would remain at Washington, but would have his headquarters in the field, and go from army to army and from department to department as circumstances may require.

We also learn from Senator Newton that Gen. Grant, during this interview, remarked that it would be of no use to merely take Richmond unless we could also destroy Lee's army.

He utterly and absolutely abjures all meddling with politics; declares that he will have nothing to do with politics till the rebellion is crushed. He affirms most positively that he will not even ask a question about political matters until the war is over.

And Senator Newton assures us that Gen. Grant's whole mind and soul are absorded in the great work now entrusted to his guidance; and that nothing can draw him aside from the vigorous prosecution of the war which he will now supervise and direct.—*Columbus Journal.*

Government Bounties.

By some unfortunate blunder of the telegraph, the President was made to say in his late call for 200,000 men, that the time for the payment of Government bounties, of $300 and $400 was extended to the *fifteenth* of April; whereas, by the official copies received by the Enrollment Boards, it appears that those additional bounties cease after the *first* of April, as fixed by Congress. This gives but about ten days to those who wish to fill their quotas with volunteers, instead of twenty five. Probably Congress might be induced to extend the time to the date fixed—not by the President—for really he has no authority to change the time—but by the telegraph operator. The spirit of volunteering and paying local bounties is good yet; but the time is too short.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL

IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE

PINE TREE,

Obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

Have you a Cough? Have you Sore Throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption?

Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think lightly of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery untilit was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Pa., the proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

Many, not only of the people, but physicians of every school and practice, are daily asking me, "What is the principle or cause of your success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption?" My answer is this:

The invigoration of the digestive organs—the strengthening of the debilitated system—the purification and enrichment of the blood, must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, subduing inflamation, and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this two-fold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with Nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

I ask all to read the following certificates. They are from men and women of unquestionable worth and reputation:

DR WIRHART—Dear Sir:—I had a very dreadful cough and sore throat for one year, and my whole system was fast giving way, and I was prostrated on my bed with but little hope of recovering. My disease baffled the power of all medicines, and in a short time I must have gone to my grave, but thank God, my daughter-in-law would not rest until she went to your store, No. 10 N. Second street, and related my case to you; purchased one bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and I commenced to use it, and in one week I was much better, and after using three bottles I am perfectly well, and a wonder to all my friends, for they all pronounced me past cure. Publish my case if you think proper.

REBECCA HAMILTON.
No. 1321 Wylie street, Phila.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an infalliable cure for Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Sore Throat and Breast, Inflammation of the Lungs.

MR. WARD says:

DR. WISHART—Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitation of the Heart in their worst forms; I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, but they could not stop the rapid course of my disease, and I had despaired of ever being restored to health. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was highly recommended to me by a friend; I tried it, and am thankful to say that, after using four large, and one small, bottles, I was restored to perfect health. You can give reference to my house, No. 968 N. Second street, or at my office of Receiver of Taxes, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., corner of Chesnut and Sixth street.

JOHN WARD.

Read the following from Utica:

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which was recommended for my daughter by Dr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best of medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases beside that of my daughter that it has entirely cured of long standing coughs. Yours respectfully,

J. V. PARKER, Daguerrean Artist,
126 Genesee st, Utica, N. Y.

* * * :—I have used Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in my family, and can cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for colds, coughs and to those predisposed to consumption.

Dr. G. A. FOSTER, 160 Genessee street,
Utica, New York.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial, saying that, they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

The Tar Cordial, when taken in connection with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an infallible cure for Dyspepsia.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, will cure Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, and is also an excellent remedy for diseases of the kidneys and female complaints.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations.

Price Fifty Cents and One Dollar per bottle. Prepared only by the Proprietor.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart,
No. 10 North Second St., Phila.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists. March 26.-1yr.

"Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juices of the pine tree."

* * * "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial has given evidence in thousands cases of its power to cure in Consumption of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and eruptions on any part of the body.

* * * Those who are troubled with throat and lung diseases, cannot do better than get a bottle of Dr Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and use it according to directions."

* * * "We believe that one dollar spent for Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial will do more to purify the blood and cure scrofulous sores than ten dollars on any other remedy."

* * * "The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

* * * "Dr. Wishart,s Pine Tree Tar Cordial does its work at once, and the patient is immediately relieved and cured."

☞ Don't fail to read the next column.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS.
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA.R.R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7:00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:
LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 55 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞Slippery as eels--Some of the recruits in charge of the Provost Guard.

☞ Benj D. Hewit, of this place, has been appointed a paymaster in the Army.

We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is an excellent medicine for lung diseases.

☞ Any of our subscribers who intend changing their place of residence this spring, will please notify us, in order that they may receive their paper.

☞Some wretch, one night this week, entered the stable of Dr. Smith and cut to pieces a fine set of harness. The Dr. says he will give $5 to find out who did it.

☞ Capt. Beamer, of Duncansville, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for Blair county, vice Col. John Piper removed. No reason assigned.

New Drug Store.—Jacob Snyder, the Druggist, has removed into his new and handsome Store room on Allegheny street. The new building is on the site of the old one and is quite an ornament to that part of the town. His store room is well lighted, spacious, and well planned, and besides all Jacob is an old and experienced hand at the business. Long may he flourish.

Rebel Prisoners.—On Wednesday morning of this week, our town was in commotion over the advent of two Rebel prisoners—one of them was a Texan who volunteered in 1861, and the other was a native of Silesia formerly a province of Poland. He was conscripted, taken prisoner and escaped, he only knows where and how. He speaks German and is not very communicative. The Texan was one of those who got out of the cars below Altoona, on Monday, after sawing a hole in the side of the car, and jumping from a train running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The Texan has not decided to take the oath, and would "just as lief eat as fight." He is good looking, tall and straight—but badly clothed. The Polander had on a coat made of a blanket.

Liberality.

We have in this county a Republican Register & Recorder, elected by Republican votes, who was supported by this and the other Republican paper of this county. The only paper in the county who opposed his election was the Democratic Standard. Yet this same Begister & Recorder gives to this same Democratic Standard one half the county printing under his control. We also have a Board of Poor Directors elected in the same way which gives one half its printing to the same paper, while this paper, which supported ALL these gentlemen for office when the Standard opposed them, must either not publish their advertisements at all, or do it for nothing. Let us contrast the liberality of these gentlemen with that of the Democrats. In this Borough we have a Town Council in which the Democrats have a majority. By a vote of Council all the Borough printing is done exclusively by the Standard, and as they do not happen to have two papers of that stripe they publish their annual statement of receipts and expenditures exclusively in that paper.—That Council would consider it a mortal sin to give a cents worth of printing to any other than a Democratic paper. Do not in future accuse the Democrats of liberality!

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have use them.

Attention Gossipers.—I have reference to you, ye common loafers, who doth night and day, loiter away your time in bar-rooms, groceries or stores. *You*, who on evenings when you ought to be at home with your families, are sitting there on that broken store-box or flour barrel at a store or grocery; you young misses who perambulate the streets on evenings, calling on mistress so-and-so, oft' times not returning home, until your anxious and alarmed mothers send after you; you, ye miserable withered "old maids," who over a cup of tea and a fortnight's observation of your neighbors, can find food for a night's talk, which in bulk would be sufficient to fill books for an ordinary sized library; I mean you *all*, when I say, 'Attention Gossipers!' Do you realize, ye creatures of even puny insignificance, ye atoms of despicableness, how you are looked upon by sensible respectable members of society? There are plenty of you, immediately in Hollidaysburg, who, having no special avocation to occupy your own time and attention give it, unsolicited to other people. Retail town gossip to the delight of your never tired tongues and spongy minds—minds which appear especially adapted in absorbing all the dirty water of the river of life. Eager for anything that is small, oft' times grasp a shadow, when nothing materially tangible appears, and so manufacture out of "whole cloth," lies! Frequently, some little thing, wholly unworthy a passing thought of the generous, or magnanimous, is magnified and exaggerated by passing variously through unworthy hands, though be it ever so small—till assuming proportions startling, the object of this paltry gossip seeks redress by unfolding facts, and explodes the bubble by verifying the old story of "Three Black Crows!"

This method of slandering is becoming too common. Innocence too often suffers by the busy mischief maker. If there is no good law to be enforced against such triflers, why not respectability everywhere seek a refuge by discountenancing these "whiffets" of humanity. To lend a willing ear to their spiteful venom, lowers the listener far beneath the standard of respectability. Honorable persons cannot observe such shadows of humanity at all—but will treat the viragos of Hollidaysburg as elsewhere, the old, ugly wrinkled hags, the pitiful specimen of men, who ape manhood by donning clothing not at all adapted to their little styles, treat them all with that silent, supreme contempt which would soon sting such things out of sight.

Ye villifying slanderers cover your dirty faces; hunt your hiding places; screen yourselves from the light of day—lest small and insignificant as you are, some righteous bolt might strike you from the face of existence. *

Joseph Moore, whose trial for the shooting of Jourdon Marbourg, at Johnstown, took place during the past week, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. It will be remembred that Moore was a soldier, and that during his absence in the army his wife and Marbourg were on too intimate terms—hence the murder. Both parties belonged to the most respectable classes of society, in Johnstown The sentence is, that Moore shall be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for the term of six years.

Found Dead.—A man named John Winters was found lying between the railroad tracks in front of Wehrly's saloon on Wednesday morning last—dead. He had been about town for several days, drinking, and when last seen at a late hour on Tuesday night he was very much intoxicated. It is supposed he fell where he was found, and was not able to get up, and as the night was very cold, he froze to death. Aafter an inquest was held, the body was placed in a box and interred on the hill. We have been informed that deceased was formerly a citizen of Dauphin county, and has children at school in Harrisburg.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Man Arrested for Alleged Murder.—On Saturday last, a man was arrested on Broad Top, named Peter Kinney, brought to town and lodged in jail. It is said that on the night of the 17th, (St. Patrick's day,) while intoxicated, he attacked his wife, used a club or some other weapon and with it killed her. The prisoner states that upon going to the door of his dwelling, he found his wife bruised and dead and he thought some person had killed her. He will await his trial at the coming April court.—*Hunt. Globe.*

The Lady's Friend for April—The April number of this new two-dollar magazine opens with a charming steel engraving called "Harry and his dog." This is followed by a beautiful double fashion plate, also engraved on steel in the best style. Then we have two companion engravings which will touch the hearts of mothers, called "the wanderer" and "the restored." The music of this number is the popular songs by Ednor Rossiter, "I loved that dear old flag the best," and is of itself worth the price of the number.

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia. $2.00 a year.

BEAUTY.

The loveliest eye is that of Faith,
Which upwards looks to God;
The neatest foot is that which has
The path of Virtue trod.

The sweetest lips are those that ne'er
A word of guile have spoken;
The richest voice is that of Prayer,
One ne'er a vow has broken.

The prettiest hair is that which Time
Has silvered o'er with grey,
Or cover o'er an honest head—
Its beauties ne'er decay.

The fairest hand is one that's oft
In deeds of kindness given;
The purest heart is one that Christ
Has sanctified for Heaven.

Lying.—If you must violate the truth wait till you retire at night. If you must lie, lie in bed.

Call for a Republican National Convention to Meet at Baltimore on the Seventh of June.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman as i s chairman.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y., chairman.
Chas J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Reck, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W S. Washburne, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

The standard staple preparation for the hair, WARRANTED in all cases to restore faded and gray hair, and whiskers, in their original color. It does not claim to make the hair grow in where it has once fallen out; nothing will do that whatever may be advertised to the contrary, but it WILL prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from impurities and humors, and entirely overcome bad effects of previous use of preparations containing suipher, sugar of lead, &c It requires no soaping, washing, and hours for its application, nor will it stain the skin, but is as easily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing. It restores the natural shading of one hair with another, which gives it a lively appearance instead of the dull uniform black of dyes.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM—Superior to any Hair Dressing in use. Oils and Colors the Hair at the same time. Changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.
3-15-4-14] No. 10 University Place, N. Y.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Real Estate at Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Freedom township, Blair county, on **Friday, 1st of April next,** at 1 o'clock, p. m., the valuable tract of land known as the OLD SMITH FARM, containing about 159 acres, 125 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered; 20 acres of it is excellent meadow, and 15 acres is well suited for the culture of grapes. There are on the farm two streams of running water, which are never dry; a good well of water at the door of the house, and a spring and spring house. There is erected thereon a good two-story

LOG HOUSE, A LARGE BANK BARN, A BLACKSMITH SHOP,

Carpenter Shop, two Wagon Sheds, and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—One third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of purchaser.

JACOB F. SMITH.
Duncansville, Pa., March 26.-ts.

☞ A general bankrupt bill will very soon be reported in the House of Representatives.

☞ They have in Portland, Me., a widows' wood society, which furnishes fuel to widowed women who may need it.

☞ There is a formidable strike on the Western railroads, which commenced on the Galena and Chicago road. It is said that there are 1200 engineers in the movement.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.
Hollidaysburg, March 25.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75
Extra " "	6,50
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,45
Red " "	1,35
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	55
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	75
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,25
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	18

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS
March. 24.

Flour—	
Superfine	$5 50
Extra	6 25
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	5 00
Wheat—	
Red	1 60@
White	1 70@
Rye—	1 30
Corn,	1 18
Oats,	84

MARRIED.

In Duncansville, on the 21st inst., by N. G. Funk, Esq., Mr. HENRY MILLER, of the 76th Regt: P. V. to Miss MARY CATHARINE UPDIKE, of Blair co.

On the 22d inst., at Martha Furnace, by the Rev. J. Fichtner, Lieut. E. B. MILLER, of Blair tp., to Miss REBECCA J. SHELOW, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., in Morgantown, Western Virginia, MARY JANE, wife of Rev. T. Daugherty, A. M. M. D., aged 33 years.

COME AND SEE
The New First Class
DRUG,
MEDICINE,
FRUIT,
AND
VARIETY STORE,

Erected on the old spot, in Allegheny street, below the American House, and next door to A. F. Osterloh's hardware store. The stock consists of PURE

Foreign and Domestic Drugs,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
OILS,
PERFUMERY,
ALCOHOL,
VINEGAR,
SPICES,
FRUITS,
CIGARS,

and also a variety of

SOAPS AND FANCY GOODS.

All articles sold as low, if not lower, than elsewhere. The business will be conducted in every department by the proprietor in person; and all orders and medical prescriptions will be filled with the greatest care and attention.

☞ The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his customers, friends, and a generous public, for their kind patronage received, and respectfully solicits their custom in the future as it has been in the past.

J. SNYDER, Druggist.
Mar 23-3t.

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles,
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 19.-tf.

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

NEW
STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of
WINTER & SPRING
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and bors' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,
BLACK and FANCY.
A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.
5000 YDS. PRINTS,
From 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., pleached do. 20 to 40 cts.
Also, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocdry and general variety store.
The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.
Call & Examine.
No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.
W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Mollidaysburg, Feb. 20, 1864.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq'
feb 5 Administrator.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO, (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1868.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND
Corner of Blair and Montgomery street
The Second Supply
FOR THE SEASON.

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia irsts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc, together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol. II. will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battlefields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge, $3 50
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Leather, Marbled Edge, 4 00
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Plain Leather, Library style, Sprinkled Edge 4 00
Price per Vol., Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge 6 00

Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted to sell the work in every State and County.

O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county. feb6.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, in Tyrone city, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on

Monday, the 21st, of March, A. D., 1864,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day: All the right, title and interest of Abraham Plummer in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, fronting on Main street sixty feet and extending back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley—it being lot No. 15 in the plot or plan of said town, bounded by a lot of Hoover & Nowlin on the North East and a lot of P. Sneeringer on the south west, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Plummer.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, March 2,1864

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JNO. ALLENDER, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Hugh Dunn, administrator of Jno. Allender, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

mar2 3t A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JOHN SMITH, dec'd

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in hands of Jacob Z. Smith, John Z. Smith, and George Smith, executors of Jno. Smith, dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, March 22d, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

mar2 -3t AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of LEONARD FEUCHTER, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Burkert, administrator of Leonard Feuchter, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, March 23, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
mar2-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JANE STEWART, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Roller, executor of Jane Stewart, dec'd,, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, March 24th, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.
mar2.-3t.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

The Tribune for 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advice, by telegraph and otherwise, from its own correspondents from the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the producing classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by so many farmers and their families as is The Tribune to-day—We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, The Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities, and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's nor Whiting's nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that if they do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well being of mankind.

TERMS:

Daily,.....$8
Semi-Weekly,.....$3
Weekly,.....$2

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Building, New York.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of Tax Payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, made liable to annual duty, license or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District, where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified, will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fradulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by C. B. Jones, D. C. Gibbony, Samuel Smith, Robert Alexander and George W. Russ, Assistant Assessors for the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Divisions, to whom the returns shou d be delivered, on or before the 1st Monday in May, at their offices.

JOHN DEAN,
Feb. 27-3t Assessor, 17th District.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of DANL. F. BEEGLE, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. S. Beegle, administrator of Danl F. Beegle, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Friday, March 25, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims; or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS,
Mar2 3t. Auditor.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

United States Hotel, HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.
Jan 30.-3t.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

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Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Frueauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona 1—25

Duff's College

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
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APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

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A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
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This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM,"

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm" JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

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ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

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These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

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GRAVE STONES,
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BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
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Invalid Pensions;
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All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

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IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
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Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

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WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

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STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor-House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
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Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
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Newry,	Landon Reives,
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EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

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The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

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